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### Special Contributors for 1867

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### COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Is devoted to the promotion of the  
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK  
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.  
It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in  
quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, mak-  
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and Fifteen Concord Grape Vines to any one sending  
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### ORIGIN OF PRAIRIES.

BY A. FENDLER.

[Concluded from our last issue.]

In Venezuela too, could be seen frequently  
after sunset, on the flanks of the distant grass-  
covered mountains, the flickering prairie fires,  
as they creep slowly along in wavy lines, and  
appear like streams of burning "lava over-  
flowing the ridge of the mountains." "When  
reposing on the banks of the lake" of Valen-  
cia, says Humboldt "to enjoy the soft fresh-  
ness of the air in one of those beautiful even-  
ings peculiar to the tropics, it is delightful to  
contemplate in the waves as they beat the shore,  
the reflection of the red fires that illuminate  
the horizon."

The savannas of the Llanos of the same  
country are often set on fire, in order to pro-  
cure new and tender pasturage, and groups of  
scattered trees are thus accidentally destroyed to-  
gether with the grasses. It may be remarked  
that prairie fires, in whatever part of the world

they occur, can in most cases be traced to  
this intended amelioration of pasturage.

Although it is easy to conceive how by re-  
peated firings a prairie may gain in extent, it  
will be perhaps new to some of our readers to  
hear, that large tracts of dense, unbroken forests,  
can be converted into a prairie by fire in a com-  
paratively short time.

In January, 1857, in an excursion to a very  
elevated region in the lofty range of mountains  
of the northern coast of Venezuela, where the  
temperature frequently lowers to 37° and frost  
is sometimes met with, I had an opportunity to  
form an idea of the vast destruction of forest  
caused, eleven months previous, by a lucifer  
match and a silly boy. My journal of that  
date says:

Over whole tracts of this primeval forest the  
trees lie dead one over another as if up-rooted  
by a whirlwind, scarcely showing any marks  
of fire on their trunks. I was struck with the  
easy manner in which fire can destroy these  
dense and humid forests enveloped in clouds,  
with short intermissions, during nine months  
of the year. In these high regions the temper-  
ature is so low and equable, as to decompose  
the vegetable matter covering the ground be-  
tween the trees, very slowly and incompletely.  
This half-decomposed matter forms a loose stratum,  
in some places two or three feet thick,  
which in the rainy season, like an immense  
layer of sponge filled with water, feeds and sup-  
plies the many rivulets and rivers gradually  
and steadily. In the midst of the dry season  
this layer gets sometimes to be dry enough to  
burn when kindled, though with but little flame  
and more like tinder. The firespreads and ex-  
tends until it meets a river, a road, or some  
other obstacle.

The sub-soil underlying the spongy stratum  
on these mountains is very shallow, and rest-  
ing on hard rocks. Hence the roots of the  
trees do not go down far, but extend more in a  
horizontal direction. As soon as the spongy  
layer enclosing the roots of the trees is burnt,  
the latter lose their balance and fall one over  
another in all directions. They die less from  
being burnt than from being up-rooted. Differ-  
ent kinds of tall and suckering reeds, which

hitherto were scattered in small clusters here  
and there among the trees, now take possession  
of the ground by force of their creeping root-  
stocks, spreading wide and fast, and finally ex-  
clude nearly all other herbs and plants. Young  
trees, which may have escaped conflagration,  
are thus smothered and killed, and their places  
taken up by the reeds. The fertile mould,  
hitherto accumulated and held back in the  
spongy mass of root fibres is, after the destruc-  
tion of the latter carried down the declivities  
by the frequent rains. The ground, no longer  
shaded by high trees, becomes dry. Subse-  
quent conflagrations of adjacent savannas take  
hold of the reeds, until by the repeated attacks  
of the fires their root-stocks give way, to make  
room for the lower grasses and some other  
plants. These grasses, having either creeping  
wiry root-stocks, or else containing much silice,  
are able to defy all further attacks of fire and  
establish a permanent foot-hold upon the soil.  
Herbaceous plants may do the same when pro-  
vided with fleshy deep-going roots.

On the road from Colonia Tovar to Caracas,  
we pass through a region in which this process  
is still going on (1857); the reeds gradually  
making room for the smaller grasses. Here  
the great number of half burnt yet standing  
trunks of the lofty wax-palm tell plain enough  
that there existed, not long since, a dense and  
humid forest, in which they luxuriated in all  
their beauty; for these palms are found to grow  
no where else but in the most humid mountain  
forests. Here they are seen isolated in the  
midst of reeds. Most of them have died al-  
ready, but many linger yet in a dying condition,  
until their last green leaf has turned brown.  
Stripped of their green ornaments they stand  
forlorn, like sentinels over the mould and ashes  
of their old companions. Never can an ad-  
mirer of the noble palm tree pass by these de-  
nuded lofty pillars without a feeling of sorrow  
for these mournful remnants of a once magni-  
ficent forest. Reader, did you ever look upon  
the glorious form of the "Royal Palm," or sit  
beneath its shade listening to the rustling sound  
as the gentle sea-breeze played with its grace-  
fully curved leaves a hundred feet above your  
head? If so, the impression of that hour will

linger on your memory as one of its fondest recollections.

A dozen years previous to the time I speak of, a much greater number of trees were seen by the settlers of Colonia Tovar scattered over the above mentioned tract, but they have all succumbed, one by one, as time and fire swept by.

Thus we see, how easily a forest can be converted into a prairie or savanna by fire on elevated slopes of mountains, no matter how damp the climate may be, if there be only a drought of two or three months during the year.

In forests always moist, like those of the rainy belt of the Amazon river, a conversion into prairie without the aid of the woodman's ax, is out of the question, and such forests are safe enough against any encroachments from prairies. But also in comparatively dry climates, like those of our own State, dense forests will be safe against the intrusion of prairies wherever the trees stand on a deep fertile soil, on river bottoms for instance. Fire may then creep along, consuming the layer of dry leaves on the ground and killing shrubs, small saplings and dead stumps, but it cannot kill the trees. If, however, these woods are open and but lightly timbered, tall grass, rushes and weeds will grow in greater or less abundance, and when dry will give nourishment and energy to the fire, sufficient to damage and kill even full grown trees. Yet, it would take many repeated firings to lay that ground open to the drying influence of the sun.

Extensive prairies, once fairly established and left to themselves in a dry climate, have little or no chance of being converted into a forest, for the simple reason, that tree seed dropped on a prairie cannot well germinate, not only because they are exposed to the parching rays of the sun, but also because the root stocks, roots and runners of the sedges and grasses of the prairie are so densely matted together, as to keep the seed from contact with the moist, loose soil.

Nevertheless, if on damp prairies surrounded by forests, autumnal fires are discontinued and stopped, the prairie may gradually be encroached upon by the horizontal extension and the sprouting of root stocks of different shrubs and trees. The sprouts and suckers when grown into bushes, give shade to the soil, form a layer of loose mould from their decaying leaves, and thus prepare the ground for the reception and germination of many different kinds of tree seeds. It is also known that different prairies have different species of grasses, and that on some the grasses and their roots are of a nature more favorable for the establishment of tree seeds than on others.

Thus prairies have been changed into forests in the above manner not only in the northern counties of our State, but in the county of St. Louis also.

**JANUARY IN BRITAIN.**—The frost set in moderately with the New Year, with fogs—and on the night of the 2d, all over the United Kingdom, was a heavy fall of snow, succeeded by intense frost. On the 2d, 7° of frost was registered—whilst in the Thames Valley, where a

"cold atmospheric wave" seems to have passed on the 5th at Chiswick, it was 11° below zero, being within 5° of the lowest register ever made in London (Dec. 25, 1796,) when the cold was 16° below zero.

The cold was general. At Nairn, Scotland, 2° below zero. In Ireland, 5° above zero.—*Ed.*

### SOW MORE CLOVER SEED.

Now is the time to be putting in the clover seed, if it has not yet been done this spring.—One of the errors of Western farming is that too much land is kept constantly under the plow, and not enough kept down in clover or grass. Farms will run down under such treatment. They will yearly become less productive and valuable. But with a proper system of rotation and treatment they can be yearly improved.

Clover is an indispensable requisite to a proper system of farming in the West. It is the farmer's manure. It fertilizes the soil. It likewise furnishes the best of pastures. Horses, cattle and sheep luxuriate in clover pastures. And then what a place for hogs is the clover field! They will thrive and keep in fine condition in summer if they have good clover pasture. A little corn thrown to them, daily, of course is still better. If you have not good pastures for your stock, lose no time in seeding to clover. How much better it is to have a pasture near the house than to depend upon the range. The range is too much depended upon in the West. All kinds of stock are turned out in the road, and a great deal of time is spent in hunting them; many stray away and are never found, and many more are stolen.—The calves are allowed to suck the cows all summer to bring them home at milking time, and sometimes they forget their maternal duties, and stay away two or three days, and the family is thus deprived of milk and the cows "dry up."

Now, to avoid all these mishaps, sow clover seed. Have good pastures, and your stock fenced in, under your own inspection. If you don't need pastures, perhaps you need meadows—and clover hay, properly saved, is good hay—is nutritious and healthful. For all these reasons, and many more we might name, we advise the sowing of clover seed the present spring.

### WHEN TO MAKE RAILS.

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** Will you please inform me which is the best time for splitting rails, so that they will keep the longest. *M. L.*

**REPLY.**—There is much dispute about the best time for cutting timber to preserve it.—We are inclined to think that if cut and made in September, they would keep well. The sap at this season has performed its office, and, in this climate, if the rails were split and the bark peeled off, they would speedily season and become dry; and we know of no reason why this should not be as good a time as any other. We would like some facts as to the best time to cut and split timber, and would be greatly obliged to our readers for their experience,

### WHAT SHALL I RAISE?

One of our subscribers from an interior county of Missouri, inquires what he shall raise to make farming pay? Now this depends much upon the soil, much upon the market and accessibility to it, and upon various other points.

Generally speaking it is better to pursue a mixed system of farming. It is not generally wise to put "all the eggs under one hen," for she may be disturbed, or get sick, or die, and there will be no chickens hatched. No farm can be kept up well without raising more or less stock. We should by all means recommend every farmer, whose farm has the capacity to raise stock, to turn his attention to this branch of farming. We believe, with the proper skill, care and attention, nothing will *per se* pay better. Young stock are always growing into money—feed and care for themselves more than half the year, and are always in demand at good prices. Stock has always been considered a profitable branch of farming.—And then the value of the farm is constantly being enhanced, by being enriched by the droppings of the animals upon it. Stock should be raised to support the fertility of the farm. Clover pastures and meadows are then needed—the manure pile, accumulating during winter, can be applied to the fields that produce the grain, and everything will work harmoniously.

Dairy farming would prove highly profitable if followed with the necessary skill. Prices are higher here than at the East for butter and cheese. The most of the butter and cheese in our cities comes from the East. The freights, commissions, storages, &c., are added to Eastern prices, and then large profits added here, which gives us a large margin for profits.—Sheep raising is profitable. Mutton is always high; and though at present wool is low, yet between the produce of the lambs, and of the wool, there is a good margin for profit. Good orchards and vineyards are always profitable, and, indeed, we can mention no branch of farming, which if pursued with energy and skill, will not, in a few years, make any farmer independent.

**HOW THEY TRAIN SHEPHERD DOGS.**—In South America the shepherd dog drives out the flock, watches it through the day, and returns it at night. These dogs are said to be able to protect sheep even from the lion. They are raised in the following manner: While young, and before they have opened their eyes, a mother sheep is taken and forced to nurse the young dog. This is the way the dog is raised, and the dog becomes so attached to his step-mother, that when the sheep are added again to the flock, the dog follows and defends the same.

**SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.**—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp falls down the fireplace. Our readers should remember or preserve this little piece of valuable information.



**THE WORKING TEAMS.**

Give them good care. This is a hard time for them, and they need the best attention. Spring has been very backward and the poor animals will be pressed to the very pitch of endurance. They have been lying comparatively idle, during the winter, and are very illy prepared to work as hard as the farmer wants them to. They should not be put to a full day's work at once. They should be gradually hardened and prepared for the severe service of spring work. If overworked, at once, they become sore, or balky, or get the distemper or some other disease.

They should have clean, good hay, and plenty of bright oats and sweet, sound corn. Give them the best of food if you want them to perform hard service. Feed them regularly—at the same hours daily and the same quantity. Some animals require more than others—and their respective wants should receive attention. See that the farm hands keep clean stalls and have plenty of dry bedding. If horses, mules or cattle are worked hard, they want to sleep well. They want good wide stalls, so they can lie down and enjoy themselves.

If they come in wet and muddy, they want to be rubbed dry and left warm and comfortable. It is cruel to bring in working animals all covered with mud and let them stand uncleaned all morning. No one who thinks well of his team will thus treat them, and no one should have the care of a team who does not like them, and take a pride in using them. Any one who does not like his team is sure to abuse them and treat them shamefully. O, could the poor brutes speak what tales of hardship, of abuse, of suffering, they could tell us. Our blood runs cold, almost, when we think of the outrages that are inflicted upon them! Be kind, dear reader, to your brutes—especially to those who labor day after day and year after year performing hard service for you.

**BE PREPARED.**

There is nothing like being prepared for work when it is ready to be done. And here it is that the intelligent, enterprising farmer displays his intelligence and enterprise by being ready for all emergencies. Does he need a mower and reaper? He does not wait till his hay and grain need cutting before he looks for a machine. He is certain to have bought it, and has it home ready to take advantage of the first day to cut his grain or grass after it is ready. He prefers to be a day too early rather than too late. A day in haying and harvesting is often a matter of some consequence. And it is so with everything else. Plows and harrows and cultivators, and seed, grain, and implements of every sort, are sure to be ready and waiting to be used, instead of the work waiting day after day for them. Farmers should always take time by the forelock. They should lead their teams. They should wait for the work instead of the work waiting for them. They should be prepared to get their seeds in the ground the very first day that it will answer. And every kind of work is better done if done at just the right time. Let the farmer then look forward

to the work that must come on. Let him prepare for it, and prepare well. Let him do it well—in the very best manner—for it is this kind of work only that now pays. The best always brings the best price, the greatest profit. The best is always in demand and never goes begging for a purchaser. Let the farmer's motto be the best of everything—the best farming, the best crops, the best stock, the best fruit, the best garden, the best school for his children, the best books, the best papers: in fine the best of everything. A man that has such an ambition is bound to succeed. He is certain to win the best success.

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED—HOW TO GERMINATE.**—S. M. The proper time for planting this seed, is the middle or latter part of April, in this climate. It must not be planted till the ground becomes warmed up by the sunshine, or they will rot. If planted in the cold, wet ground, you will lose the most of them. Still they should be planted early enough to get a good start before the drouth of summer sets in.

Prepare the seed by pouring over it water heated to about 100° Fah., and letting the water stand till it cools, keeping the seed in a warm room. Pour off the water, and repeat the application four or five days till the sprouts begin to appear, when they are ready to plant.

**THE MILCH COWS.**—They need care, attention and food still. There is but little grass yet and less nutrition in it—not enough scarcely to support life—much less to afford a generous supply of milk. If your cows give milk, they must have the food that makes it. They can't give it, and not be fed an equivalent. It is simply ridiculous to talk otherwise. Therefore see that the cows have plenty of nutritious food till the grass gets well up, so as to supply the full wants of the cow. All other stock, and particularly all young, growing stock, need particular attention at this trying time. Don't let the "spring fever" (another term for starvation) carry off your valuable young stock.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**INFORMATION GIVEN,**

To the *National Agriculturist*, Pittsburg, Pa., which says, in its March number:

"In this connection we would say, for the benefit of our readers who are not old subscribers, that we have published the *National Agriculturist* for nearly eight years, and with the exception of the *Prairie Farmer* and *Ohio Farmer*, it was the only agricultural paper west and south of the State of New York, that continued during the war."

We notice this, to call the attention of the editor of said paper to the fact, that he is evidently not well posted; he would not knowingly say what is untrue, but he ought to be aware that the *Rural World and Valley Farmer* has reached its Nineteenth Volume, is published west and south of New York, and continued actively at work in behalf of the soil and its cultivators, during the war, never missing an issue, and, becoming, during that period of awful trial, a bi-monthly instead of a monthly; and can always be referred to as a real, live, inde-

pendent journal, resting on its own merits for support. M.

**St. Clair (Ill.) Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of the St. Clair Agricultural Society, for the election of officers, was held last Monday, and the following elected:

President, S. B. Chandler.  
Vice Presidents, Thos. Winstanley, Samuel Anderson, Joseph Hypes, I. N. Shook, M. T. Stookey.

Recording Secretary, Dr. A. Schott.  
Cor. Sec. and Treasurer, J. H. Weaver.  
Superintendent, J. M. Rainey.

It was voted to adjourn to Saturday, 30th inst., when the Society are requested to meet and consider the propriety of changing it into a joint stock company.

After the meeting the awards of Messrs. Switzer, Platt & Co., for the best wheat were made. There were twenty-six entries, each sack being numbered and the exhibitors' names being withheld, until the awards were made, when they were given by Messrs. Switzer, Platt & Co., who alone possessed that information. The following are the awards as announced by the Committee:

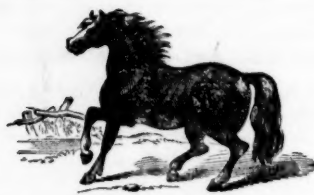
Lot No. 19.—Golden chaff, 200 bushels and over, 1 entry, premium \$25, A. Herr.  
Lot No. 10.—May wheat, 1000 bushels and over, 2 entries, premium \$100, Marion Anderson.  
Lot No. 17.—White wheat, 200 bushels and over, 7 entries, premium \$75, S. B. Sandidge.  
Lot No. 24.—Mediterranean, 200 bushels and over, 1 entry, premium \$25, John Goeft.  
Lot No. 1.—Red chaff white, 200 bushels and over, 2 entries, premium \$25, Wm. Pulliam.  
Lot No. 20.—May wheat, 200 bushels and over, 14 entries, premium \$75, George Ernest.

The Awarding Committee was composed of Messrs. Joseph Ogle, Conrad Bornman, K. A. Moore, J. Rainey and Jacob Esslamman, who discharged their duties to the evident satisfaction of all. Such exhibitions are gratifying to witness, and are the strongest evidence that this is one of the best wheat growing countries of the world.

**ROLLING WHEAT AND RYE IN SPRING**, is an operation that is almost entirely neglected, and is one of great importance to the crop.

The alternate freezing and thawing in winter raises the roots of the plants and exposes them to the drying spring winds. Passing over the field with the roller, whenever the ground is dry, presses the soil to the roots and sets them firmly to the ground. In some cases the harrow is very good, but the roller is always admissible. And yet we find many a farm on which the use of the roller is entirely unknown.

**FIX UP LAWNS.**—A good deal of trash has accumulated on the lawns during winter. They are covered with leaves and rubbish. They need raking off and cleaning up and putting in order. Now is the time to do this, if it has not yet been done. Blue grass forms the best sod for lawns. It is late to sow the seed—but if you have not got a lawn well set in grass, it will yet answer to scatter seed over it. There should be a nice lawn in front of every residence, with groups of deciduous and evergreen trees in it. Nice flower beds scattered about also, help to make the lawn attractive. Nothing speaks so surely of refinement as a clean, well-kept lawn. It shows that it is the home of taste, intelligence and morality. The residence should always stand back a few rods from the road to admit of a lawn between it and the road. Those who are about to build, should bear this in mind.



## Horse Department.

As will be seen above, we have opened a department specially devoted to that noblest of all the brute creation—the horse.

The immense amount of capital invested in horses—the deep interest everywhere felt in his proper breeding—the diseases and ailments to which he is subject—the feeding, training and management which should be given him to fit him for the various purposes for which he is used: all these are subjects of so much importance, that we have consented, at the urgent solicitation of a great many of our subscribers residing in all parts of the West, to devote a special department to these matters.

The number of men interested in horses, in the West, is very great, and there is not a single organ in the West devoted to this important interest. Indeed, this is a new, and we think valuable feature in an agricultural journal. There is not a special department devoted to the horse in any of our agricultural papers. We think time will demonstrate that this is a valuable and important improvement, and that it will be attended with the greatest advantages to those who wish to carry on the breeding and training of horses profitably.

Many of our subscribers are engaged in breeding the race horse and the trotting horse, and desire to keep posted as to the merits of the various horses and breeds as exhibited in their races; and, hereafter, we shall keep a record in this department of the various trotting and running races in the West, so that they may determine for themselves which breeds or strains of blood are most desirable. We shall be careful to admit nothing of an objectionable character. Our highest object is to ameliorate the condition of the horse; to prevent the abuse and ill-treatment to which he is so much subject; to encourage the raising of the best animals; to disseminate such information as will prove valuable to every family owning even a single horse—and who does not own one, or should not own one? and, in fine, to furnish such a department as will please all, benefit all, and injure none. And, now, our friends, we ask your kind aid in this enterprise. We solicit your influence, your assistance, in enlarging our circulation. See those of your friends who are lovers of the horse, and get them to form clubs and send to us for the *Rural*.

**ST. LOUIS TROTTING HORSES.**—We shall, from time to time, give descriptions and pedigrees of some of the most noted trotting and running horses owned in the vicinity of St. Louis. Such matter will be read with interest and benefit by those interested in breeding

horses. It is important to know the best strains of running and trotting stock, and no where can these be so well told as by actual performances on the turf.

### TO KEEP HORSES IN HEALTH.

Horses to be kept healthy, need the best care, attention and treatment. It is only when abused, misused, ill-treated and improperly fed, that horses become sick and die. If they are fed on poor dusty hay, and musty oats; if they are kept in low, illy-ventilated stables; if they are compelled to stand in their stalls fetlock deep in the mud or their own filth; if they are worked hard and brought in at night wet with sweat or rain, and their legs and bellies covered with mud, and then a total neglect of cleaning, rubbing, and making comfortable: is it wonderful that horses should deteriorate and sicken and die?

To keep in fine health and spirits; to have a shiny, glossy coat; to work willingly and cheerfully; to win his affections—he must receive proper treatment.

At this season of the year, salt and wood ashes mixed—say two parts of salt and one of ashes—should be kept standing before all horses. It is, we believe, a sure preventive of bots, colic, worms, &c. A good big lump of rock salt always lying in the manger, will keep a horse in health. Carrots and parsnips, cooked or raw, and given to horses, are an excellent alternative, and are promotive of digestion, and give tone to the stomach. Bran mashes should be given once or twice a week to all horses that are kept up. They are made by using about five quarts of bran for each horse, and pouring boiling water over it, and putting in a little salt and letting it stand till cool, and then feeding to the horse. Good bright hay and oats only should be fed. It is an outrage to mistreat so noble an animal as the horse.

### CARE OF STALLIONS.

But few who have the care of stallions know how to treat them properly. They are too frequently kept in some dark, illy-ventilated, out-of-the-way stable, where they stand from morning to night without any exercise. They are pampered with high feeding, and made as fat as bullocks prepared for slaughter. Thus kept in dark stables, without exercise, and with high feeding, they are unhealthy, wishy-washy creatures, wholly unfit to propagate a vigorous, muscular progeny.

A stallion to have justice done him in his offspring, should be kept in the most perfect health. His stable should be well lighted, well ventilated, and he should be allowed abundant physical exercise. He should be walked at least five or six miles daily, and a little jogging, now and then, will do him good, even if the perspiration is raised—for in this way the pores of his skin are opened, and the impurities of his system worked off. By this means his muscular system is kept vigorous, his constitution unimpaired and in its highest tone; and he is prepared to impart his highest and best qualities to his offspring.

Stallions that are making a season, however, should not have violent exercise. They should not be driven at the top of their speed—should by no means be put in a race, or have anything done to them to lessen or impair their vigor or spirit. The stallion should be kept in “fighting” condition all the time—have enough exercise to keep him in perfect health—but not enough to tax or over-do his powers or exhaust his flow of spirits. We have seen the reputations of stallions ruined by standing and training them on the track at the same time—the stallion begetting no offspring on account of his physical system being over-taxed—the same stallion the season before, when properly and judiciously exercised, being a sure getter.

As this is the season for breeding, we hope the owners of stallions and mares will give our remarks the consideration they merit.

### Trotting and Pacing Races.

The 27th of June will be an interesting day to the horsemen of St. Louis and vicinity. Two very interesting races come off on that day over the New Laclede course. The first is a match race, \$500 a side, between the two celebrated horses Pete Ham and Independence. They are both owned in St. Louis—the former by Capt. Laveille, and the latter by D. W. Bell, Esq. Pete Ham was sired by the celebrated stallion Addison, the getter of many famous ones, owned by Mr. H. A. Pierce, of St. Clair County, Illinois. Pete Ham is a large, chestnut colored horse—a very fine roadster, and took a first premium in the class of roadsters at the late St. Louis Fair. He will be trained and driven by Frank Redfield, an accomplished and honest driver. Has shown 2.43 in public.

Independence is a very stylish bay—took a first premium at our late Fair as best gent's buggy horse; is thorough-bred, or nearly so, we should judge, by his appearance; has shown, we believe, 2.35 in public, and much faster time, we hear, in private. He will be trained and piloted by Tom Best—one of the best trainers and drivers of the West. The owners have a large number of friends in the city who will desire to witness the race.

The second race is between four celebrated pacers, that have all, we think, marked time under 2.30. They go for a purse of \$200. The race is best 3 in 5 to harness, and to rule. The horses are, the Ace of Diamonds, Wyandott Chief, Nellie Deal and Capt. Walker. This will prove one of the most interesting pacing races of the season. It will be held on the same day.

**MAGOUZELER.**—It is currently reported that this celebrated pacer has been purchased by gentleman of St. Louis. It will be recollected that this horse beat Dexter the first heat at Pittsburg, in 2.22½. There are now owned in St. Louis some of the fastest pacers on the continent. There are two or three others in the dark in our city, with speed not much behind Magouzeler's. We shall expect to see some fast work here the present season.

March 30, weather fine and spring-like.

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**DEATH OF HIRAM WOODRUFF.**

This celebrated trainer of trotting horses died on Long Island, very unexpectedly to his friends, last month. His health had been poor during the winter, but it had much improved, and no one expected he was so near Death's door. The announcement of his demise created an intense sensation all over the country, and particularly among the lovers of the trotting horse.

Hiram Woodruff was known not only as one of the most skilful trainers and drivers of the country—but his integrity and honesty were never once called in question in the many hundred races in which, as a driver, he participated. He left an unsullied reputation in this respect. He has likewise left a reputation of having done more than any other man to develop the speed and value of the trotting horse. We have not the space to devote to a history of his connection with the trotting turf, or to speak of the scores of trotting horses that he has made famous by his superior skill and judgment. His name will be remembered with respect by all interested in the improvement of the horse, and his fame is honorably and indelibly connected with the Turf history of our country.

**JIM ROWELL VS. LADY ALICE.**—A match race between these two horses was made on the 26th of March, to come off over the St. Louis Trotting Park on the 1st of June, for \$250 a side, 3 in 5 to harness, and to rule.

Jim Rowell has trotted in 2.32, while Lady Alice has only shown in public 2.42. She is a good one, however—and it is thought by the knowing ones that she has several links yet to let out, which she can do any day. Jim Rowell is a fine-looking black gelding, owned by William Billings. Lady Alice is a perfect picture of a thorough-bred, and is one, or very nearly related to one, and is owned by Mat Corvin; her color is bay, and she is about 15 hands high. Both owners reside in St. Louis.

**PILOT TEMPLE.**—We understand that Tom Best has purchased of S. S. Grant a part interest in this game and fleet trotting stallion, who has shown 2.27 in public. He is the fastest and gamest stallion of his inches in the West. His sire was Pilot, Jr.; his dam, the dam of Flora Temple.

**BITTING AND CHECKING COLTS.**

"The only way the horse can be made available and safe as a roadster, is to subject him in some way to the practice of biting, and to the check-rein, not only when breaking him, but driving him on the road. If unchecked by the bearing rein, a colt is sure to kick, and can easily do so on the slightest inclination. If the head is checked up, they cannot bring themselves in position to kick so easily as otherwise. A young horse should also be accustomed to severe pressure of the bit, so if he becomes frightened he will obey the driver's force on the rein. If not trained to observe this pressure, he is apt to spring ahead on feeling the bit severely."

The above is from a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*. We have no doubt that the biting-rig properly used upon colts, is advan-

tageous. But too often it is used improperly. It is put on the colt and kept on him for hours at a time. The muscles tire and the poor colt suffers the most excruciating torment. Many a colt has been ruined by the biting process. Prof. Rarey gives a number of instances where horses had been ruined by biting—the pain and torture had been so great.

If the biting harness is used, it should not be kept on more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. The lesson can be repeated two or three times a day. It tends to render the colt tractable and submissive—though we have broken scores of colts and never had one that did not become perfectly tractable, yet we never used the biting harness. Use kindness and gentleness, and the most stubborn will yield. Teach but one lesson at a time, and let that be understood before proceeding to another; and thus proceed step by step, and you will have no difficulty in having the best broken horses.

**CRIB BITING.**

Cribbing is undoubtedly a habit rather than a disease. This, it would seem, is proved by the fact that a young horse confined in a stable next to an old horse who is a cribber, will soon acquire the habit. It is very common among horses that are constantly kept in a stable and may be caused by the animal seizing upon crib biting as a solitary pastime, to while away the tiresome hours of stable life. Or the constant diet of hay and oats may derange the digestion, causing—as we ourselves well know—uneasiness. Or the long continued inhalation of close and impure air may disorder that part of the body which is the most sympathetic of the entire system, and thus gives to the habit. Cribbing may be prevented if taken in hand during its early stages. First attend to the atmosphere of the stable, rendering it pure by careful ventilation. Place a lump of rock salt in the manger. This acts as a stimulant to the stomach, and will often enable the horse's digestion to recover its lost tone. If this does not effect a cure add to it a large piece of chalk. Should this prove to do no good, damp the food, and at each time of feeding, sprinkle magnesia upon it. Mayhew also recommends a handful of ground oak bark to be given with each feed of grain. Should none of the above measures prove of benefit, we should come to the conclusion that the disease was of more obstinate nature and treat as in chronic indigestion.—*Maine Farmer*.

**WINTERING COLTS.**

Farmers make sad mistakes in wintering colts. They don't have warm and comfortable shelter for them. They leave them out exposed to the inclement season. They shiver and suffer in consequence. Their constitutions are weakened. But in too many cases the colts are not only exposed to the storms of winter, but they are almost starved. They are not fed enough to keep up the proper heat in their systems. Poor hay and straw only are given to them, and not in sufficient quantities to satisfy their wants. The colts become thin, poor and lousy. Whenever we hear of lousy colts, we know the reason—poverty has produced them. Colts should have a daily allowance of grain all winter. They should be kept growing, thriving, all the time. They will then develop into strong, hardy, hearty horses.

If colts have been starved and exposed to winter storms, the first two or three years of their lives, we don't want them—they never will be of much account.

**HOW TO FEEL THE PULSE OF A HORSE.**—This is best felt where the artery passes over the edge of the jaw-bone. To find it, apply the fingers to the angle of the jaw-bone, and slowly pass them down to where a notch in the bone may be felt; the artery passes along this notch, where the throbbing will be perceptible. It is generally situated about three inches from the angle of the bone. In the horse the beats of the pulse are from 32 to 38 times a minute, in a state of health.

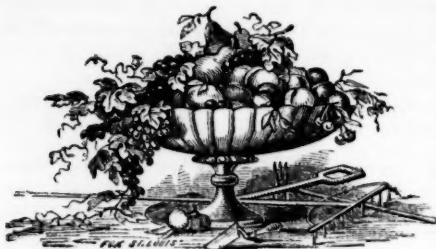
**WATERLOO.**—This celebrated thorough-bred stallion, will make the season at the farm of Dr. Henderson. Those wanting the services of a tried race horse, will find him in Waterloo. Dr. Henderson is a reliable gentleman, and those residing at a distance can depend upon the most honorable dealing. See advertisement.

**VOUCHER, DERBY, &c.**—We call attention to the advertisement of Capt. B. F. Hutchinson, who is the owner of the splendid racing stallions, Voucher, Derby, and other good ones, which will make a season at his farm in St. Louis County, about 20 miles west of the city. Capt. Hutchinson's Post-office address is Ellisville, and parties from a distance can address him there. There is not a more honest or reliable gentleman in Missouri, and the most implicit confidence can be reposed in him.

**Three Horses or Mules Abreast.**

Some of our best farmers use three horses instead of two for plowing. They are thus enabled to plow deeper and faster and with less worry to the team. Three horses or mules will walk along easily, and turn a deep wide furrow. It is only by plowing deep that good crops can be obtained. The day of turning over furrows three or four inches deep, has passed—it has been found not to pay. The lesson has been learned that it is more profitable to put more labor and skill in putting in crops well, than in half putting them in, as has heretofore been practiced. One acre of ground properly plowed, prepared and tended, will yield more real profit than two or three acres as commonly planted. Let this fact be deeply impressed upon all. Let the consciousness of it be constantly felt, and let it govern all in their farming operations. In these times of high prices for labor, it is the wisest economy to use labor with judgment—to cultivate no more land than justice can be done to—and to seed down to pasture or meadow all land that cannot be worked thoroughly and skilfully.

**ANOTHER FRUIT FARM.**—Col. W. J. A. Smith is about opening a fruit farm, near the Ferguson Station, N. M. R. R., about 12 miles from the city. From the well known energy of Col. Smith, we predict great success in his enterprise. He will put out five acres to strawberries the present spring, and a similar amount to most of the other small fruits.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### PLANT TREES WITH CARE.

What folly it is to go to the trouble and expense of buying trees, and then to set them out in such a miserable, slipshod manner that not one-half of them will live. And yet how many there are guilty of this folly. They pay big prices for choice trees, and then plant them out in the meadow or in sod-land, as they would a post. They have been in the habit of setting posts, and know how to set them well—and they set trees in the same way in a small hole, ramming the sods and lumps around the roots just as they do about the posts, to make them stand firm.

But do these persons stop to think that trees are planted to grow—and that posts are not expected to do this. Would they expect potatoes or corn to grow well, planted as they plant trees? They would tell you, No. And yet trees should be planted in land as deeply and thoroughly broken and as well prepared as it is for any crop; and it is the wisest economy to plant them in land thus thoroughly prepared to receive them. Sod land is no place for trees until after they are several years transplanted. A corn-field is a good place for them. The working of the corn will insure the stirring of the ground, which the trees need. The shade of the stalks will protect the bodies of the trees from the scorching rays of the summer sun—another point gained. We can confidently recommend young orchards to be kept in corn for two or three years—but be sure that the horse is attached to a short single tree, when the corn is worked, or the trees will be seriously injured. Have the rows of corn in the rows of trees, so as to keep the plowman from injuring the trees by whipping around them if they stand between the rows.

If the trees are dry when received from the Nursery, it is well to put them in a pond for a few hours, and then the sooner they are planted, the better. Have the holes ready, and plant at once, if possible. If you can't plant immediately, unpack your trees and heel them in, in fine soil, carefully covering all the roots, and keeping them from being exposed to the air.

Large holes should be made for the reception of the roots, all bruised pieces cut off, the root set as deep as it stood in the Nursery, and the roots surrounded and covered with fine, rich, moist soil. Trees thus planted ought to live and speedily furnish fruit.

It is time that stands still, and ourselves that go—grow old.

### SEE TO THE GARDENS.

Every family needs a good garden. A prerequisite to a good garden is, good soil, highly manured, deeply worked, and well drained either naturally or artificially. In such a garden all the choicest vegetables can be raised. They will grow in such a garden quick, and will be quite different from those tough, stringy, tasteless vegetables that we so frequently meet with. They will be crisp, rich, succulent, and of the highest flavor.

Every farmer should take great pride in his garden. He should try to have the earliest and choicest vegetables. They are healthful and nutritious. They give variety to the dishes, that the good wife always likes to have upon the table. They add an attraction to rural life—for the denizen of a city can't obtain vegetables fresh from the garden, but must take them second-handed.

One of the great comforts of a rural home is a good garden, and no one however poor or humble should fail to have one. Now is the time to give it nice attention, to sow the various seeds, and to prepare it for furnishing the nicest table luxuries.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### Western Trees for the West.

It is a fact that many thousand dollars are annually sent from this State for Nursery products, which could be furnished of varieties better adapted to our soil and climate, by our Western Nurserymen.

But for nursery articles many are ready to pay more for an inferior article to gratify their vain desire for an article far-fetched, than buy at home, especially if solicited by some oily-tongued tree peddler. They prefer to pay 25 to 50 per cent. more for worthless trees, for the privilege of being humbugged by unprincipled tree agents from abroad, who will swear that a worthless Crab is a true Bartlett pear, or that a wild grape vine is a true Concord or Iona, and compel you to think that it is a great bargain at \$2 a root—who buy only such trees as respectable nurserymen grab up and burn. Agents who know nothing about the trees they buy, and care less, only that they can buy them cheap and sell them, no matter what the tree is, and who can always accommodate you with anything you want. He can easily manufacture a name for it—tell you he has some new variety of great merit, never before brought West, peach trees for instance, at 75 cents to one dollar each, the fruit buds of which never winter kill. Peddlers who are here this year, are in Halifax, or some other good place the next, selling trees, teaching school, clerking, driving hogs, peddling patent medicines,—each and all in turn, and at the same time, pretend that they own the nursery. And they will warrant everything they sell to live, and be just as represented, when they very well know you cannot find them by the time you discover that you have been humbugged.

Is it not then to the interest of the planter to buy of his home or Western nurseryman, who is acquainted with the wants of the West, and whose success in business depends on the

quality and success of the trees he sells?

Macoupin Co., Ill.

RURALIST.

### Grasshoppers--Grapes on the Prairie.

ED. RURAL WORLD: In your great and growing city you probably hear little of rural life as exhibited on this western border of our noble State. We are steadily striving to rise above the calamities of the last few years. The last of our troubles, following close upon the heels of the war, came in the form of myriads of grasshoppers. You doubtless heard of this remarkable visitation last fall, although I saw nothing concerning it published in the Rural. They overspread Kansas and entered Missouri a distance of about fifty miles, destroying every green thing in their march. The green wheat was entirely destroyed. They are still the subject of much apprehension, as they deposited their eggs in countless numbers, and will probably re-appear again this spring.

Will some entomologist kindly give us some information on the grasshopper question? Their sudden appearance from the West, their terrific numbers, their voraciousness, and the prodigious numbers of their eggs, made us think of Egypt in the olden time.

March has set in, and continued thus far very cold and stormy, bringing the prairie chickens almost to our doors; very forbidding to any attempt at early farming.

I would be glad if some grape-grower would inform me, whether it will pay to plant grape vines upon the prairies? I have a prairie situation, somewhat elevated, and would like to try the culture of the grape.

As we are inconvenient to market, stock raising is our principal employment here. But this requires great attention, labor and exposure in winter, and it seems to me that horticultural pursuits are easier and more desirable.

Pears have failed here; but apples do remarkably well, and during the last year or two have been quite remunerative to the owners of orchards. I am very respectfully yours,

NEW BEGINNER.

Johnstown, Bates county, Mo.

REMARKS.—“New Beginner” has our thanks for his very interesting article. We hope he may find time to write often for the Rural. His articles will always be thankfully received.

In reference to the query whether grape vines will do well on the prairie, we can say they have been planted in Illinois on the prairie with excellent success. They would without doubt do as well, or better, in your section of Missouri, on prairie soil, than in Northern Illinois, where they have been tried, as the climate is much warmer.

Grapes to succeed well should be planted where they can have the benefit of all the air that is stirring in summer. Otherwise they are liable to mildew or rot or other disease. The air on the prairie is always in motion—no obstruction—and grapes should be healthy. The only trouble would be that some prairies might be too wet or too retentive of moisture—but with proper surface or under-draining this defect might be avoided.

The varieties that would succeed best would doubtless be the Concord, Clinton and Hartford Prolific. These are all healthy, hardy grapes and the first two make an excellent wine—and so in fact does the Hartford—but as it is the earliest grape we have it is more profitable to sell in market—bringing, with a good crop, to the producer several thousand dollars to the acre.

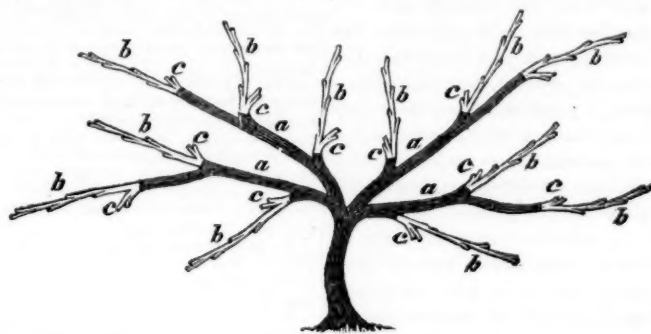


[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**ON THE CULTURE OF THE  
 GRAPE VINE—No. 6.**

BY DR. LOUIS L. KOCH, GOLCONDA, ILL.  
 EIGHTH SPRING.

After the fall trimming of the seventh year, the vine is perfect according to its desired form, complete in its several parts—

Stock (A), four laterals (a), on each of which at three starting places a fruit rod and tendon are situated; and thus on all the four laterals twelve fruit branches (b), and twelve tendons (c).



The spring of the eighth year presenting the vine in the form, as ideally assumed by this treatise, complete in all its several parts, the treatment requires no further perfecting or renewal, which, although more extensive, is yet by no means more difficult, but on the contrary appears to us more simple and more easily to be understood than before, if the vine from its first year has received the necessary attention.

Besides, if the treatment adverted to is administered to a grape like the Virginia Seedling, which, with almost unailing certainty fulfills in the fall the promise it made when the grapes were first set (which at least in our vicinity cannot be said of the ungrateful Catawba), the mode of treatment I have described will gratefully reward the labor of the vine grower.

As every expert in this line will admit, the results previously intimated are nearly such as the plant in response to its own natural law would produce even with rather moderate expectations, whereby this mode of cultivation would guarantee a sure basis and a brilliant future.

But let us proceed to the treatment of this, its eighth summer, before we enter more specially upon a calculation of the yield of a single vine in the eighth year.

All the buds not properly designed to carry out the prescribed form of the vine, will be carefully removed, as it was done in the preceding years.

In the course of the summer we shall describe more in detail, and in all its bearings, the treatment required for those three fruit rods, situate on each of the now existing twelve fruit branches, and the one bearing branch, as well as the twelve tendon branches.

The treatment of the young vine during the eighth, as well as all succeeding summers, extends to the prescribed nursing of the now on hand thirty-six fruit rods and twenty-four summer branches. At the fall trimming, cut off those three fruit rods, attached to each of the twelve fruit branches, close to that summer

branch next to the starting place, leaving the summer branch unhurt on each of the twelve fruit branches; these named three fruit rods having done their service, they being but wood merely that has done bearing fruit: but the summer branch designed as a tendon for the next year to be cut back to one bud, as well as each summer branch, produced from the twelve tendons, to four buds, for the purpose of fruit branches of the coming year.

In consequence of the previously described fall trimming, the vine assumes now the same

form as in the preceding fall, and by a regular change from tendon to fruit branch, and vice versa, which at the same time tends to renovate the bearing wood, is no longer subject to change of dimension, form or productiveness.

*Productiveness of the Vine in the Eighth Fall.*—

In the spring we found twelve fruit branches, each having four buds, and one bud on each of twelve tendons, making in all sixty buds, for fruit and bearing branches, each one of which will produce one hundred and twenty bunches; every bunch weighing one-fourth pound, will yield thirty pounds of grapes.

A bushel of grapes of about fifty pounds renders three gallons of must according to usual acceptance, consequently thirty pounds as the yield of one vine, would be one and four-fifth gallons.

In accordance with our premises, that the distance between the vines should be eight by six feet, a piece of ground of forty-eight hundred and forty square rods, planted thus far apart, would contain eight hundred and eighty-four vines, and consequently would bear, aside from any disturbances unforeseen, 26,520 pounds of grapes; or at fifty pounds to the bushel, and three gallons to the bushel, would yield 1,591 1-5th gallons of must. If, for the sake of evenness of number, and in order to be perfectly safe in our calculations, we deduct the ninety-one and one-fifth gallons, there would, after the process of pressing, still remain fifteen hundred gallons of must, as the yield of this piece of ground. Or, if you desire to sell the grapes, and, presuming the price at eight cents a pound, they would bring you \$2,120.60.

Taking the distance of six by ten feet, the same piece of ground would require but seven hundred and thirty-three vines. Again, bearing in mind the above calculations in regard to yield, it would not tend at all to reduce it, as each vine would have the more room to spread itself toward both sides, and thus would necessarily

produce another starting place of tendon and fruit branch to fill out the espalier.

On the whole, as has already been mentioned, all the different designations, noticed in the course of the development of the vine, with particular, almost mathematic accuracy, when speaking of the number and distance of the buds, or the mutual relation of the fruit-rod to the tendons, are yet to be viewed but as an ideal although practicable representation of the entire principle of the system described in the foregoing.

Fertility, or poverty of the soil, strength, or weakness of the vine, peculiarity in the growth of any particular grape, in consequence of which the buds are nearer to, or further from each other, will frequently render departures from my instructions indispensable, in regard to number or distance of the different starting places of tendon and fruit branch, may even respecting the number of buds, on the latter. But the fundamental principle must and may always be held fast, and you must so execute these departures, that neither the strength of the vine, nor its yield will suffer as to the final result.

### THE WEATHER.

Since our last issue, the weather has manifested a rigor unknown in this climate at this season.

On the 14th, the thermometer fell in different localities, varying from zero to 4° below. On the 15th, the temperature rose a little, with from 2 to 3 inches of snow. On the 17th, the wind changed to the East, and on the 18th we had from 3 to 4 inches of snow. On the 20th, a strong thaw, the snow disappearing very rapidly. The 23d was dull, and the frost left the ground entirely; on the 24th, the temperature rose to 40° at noon, and remained so till night, and on the morning of the 25th, under the action of a N.W. wind, fell to 21°.

The peach buds in many places are killed.—Apricot same. The Cherries we have examined are still sound, including some of the sweet varieties.

Bees went into the winter in poor condition; the warm days of February brought them out; the cold of the 14th caught them spread over the comb; and we have no hesitation in saying, from examination and inquiry, that very many are dead.

Stock has suffered sadly; and we know that in some flocks nine-tenths of the young lambs are dead.

March goes out with as sharp a sting as it came in. Amid the frost, the snow, the rain, the almost cheerless desolation—how beautiful, how encouraging to see the snowdrop and the crocus and the hepatica, push forth their tiny heads to show we are not forgotten—that there are cheering, though unseen influences at work, that will bring, though late, the blissful buds and flowers of spring.

**EGG PLANT.**—The fruit of this plant is highly esteemed by many. The seed should be sown early, and transplanted into the open ground in early June, two feet apart; care should be taken to protect the young plants from the black flea.

**Peach Buds in Southern Illinois.**

ED. RURAL WORLD: On the morning of Thursday, 14th inst., the mercury here fell to 9° above zero. The effect upon the peach buds was not so disastrous as might have been supposed, considering their forwardness—still, a large proportion of them were killed. Of some varieties, as the Early Crawford and Hale's Early, the loss is fully one-half; while of other kinds in my orchard, perhaps two-thirds escaped; quite enough for a good crop, if it were not for the curculio.

At South Pass the mercury fell to 4° above zero, and I learn from them that the loss is from two-thirds to three-fourths.

One thing is very sure, that, even if no other freeze intervenes, Southern Illinois will fall far short of a full crop of peaches this year.

I see from the *Rural*, that the 13th was the cold day with you; here it began to get cold on that day, the mercury falling steadily during the day and night, reaching the lowest point at sunrise of the 14th. The sky was clear on that day, and the bright sun doubtless did the mischief.

A. M. BROWN.

[The 14th was the cold morning here. The types made the mistake.]—Ed.

**Carrots and Parsnips.**

It is late to speak of sowing the seeds of these vegetables this season, though the weather has been so bad that they could not be got in before. In our hot climate they do not succeed so well as they do in a more northern latitude, where the climate is cooler and moister.—Eastern persons coming here often think they can raise as big crops of these vegetables here as they could at the East, but are disappointed because our climate is not so well adapted to the production of root crops. But what we lack here, we more than make up in the great increase in the amount of corn which we produce here over what is produced at the East. There root crops are largely used in feeding and fattening stock. Here corn takes their place, which is raised much more easily and profitably. Still, every farmer should have a patch of carrots and parsnips. They are excellent vegetables for cooking for man, and are especially fine, cooked or raw, for cattle and horses. Those owning horses, especially, should put in a crop of carrots, to give to them during the winter and spring months. They take the place of green food, keep the bowels in a healthy condition, and give a fine gloss to the hair.—Some horses will not eat them raw. They should then be cooked well done, mashed up, and mixed with their bran mash, when they will readily eat them. Cattle always eat them when they can get them—which is not often in this climate.

The best kind of soil should be selected in which to raise them. It should be deeply worked and thoroughly disintegrated. The seed should be dropped in drills, which should be one to two feet apart. The ground should be kept nicely worked and free of weeds all summer. The earlier the seed is planted, the better, as then the plants get well established before the dry weather sets in. More of these vege-

tables ought to be raised both for man and beast, and we hope every one will raise a few barrels of them the present season.

**TREES AND PLANTS.**

Not a day nor an hour should now be lost in procuring and planting all the trees and plants that are to be set out this spring. Usually, at this date, the season is far advanced, and the planting is nearly over—while this season it has yet scarcely begun. Nurserymen hereabouts have shipped hardly any trees—farmers and fruit growers have not planted them, because the season has been so behind hand. But on this account there should be no delay. The work must now be entered into earnestly.—Plant this spring, if possible. One year is thus gained—and one year in a man's lifetime is a good deal. Everything is so backward, that trees are still in fine condition for transplanting. Evergreens can be planted for two or three weeks yet with perfect safety. By all means plant trees—plant all you can. Procure them from the forest, from your neighbors, from the nurseries, anywhere, so that you get them.

**ARTESIAN WELLS.**

ED. RURAL WORLD: I see an inquiry by F. H. H., in your number of Feb. 15th about Artesian Wells. The one at the Sugar Refinery, which you refer to, is described in the Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, by Dr. A. Litton. Its depth is 2199 feet.—It consumed 33 months actual time employed, and cost about \$10,000, or \$5 a foot.

Attempts have been made at Centralia, Ills., by the Illinois Central Railway Company to obtain an Artesian Well, but I never heard of its succeeding.

W. C. F.

**Meramec Horticultural Society.**

ALLENTON, February 7, 1867.

The Ninety-ninth Meeting of the Society was held in the house of William Harris. President Seymour in the chair. Minutes read. Two new members elected. Notices of two insects read from the Entomologist.

Mr. Fendler presented the following record, tending to determine whether our winters are getting colder. "Dr. Geo. Englemann, of St. Louis, has kindly furnished me with a meteorological table containing the averages of winter temperatures from 1835 to 1866 inclusive; the results of reliable observations for thirty-two years.

From this table I find the average temperature of all the thirty-two years to be 33° 6.

The average temperature of the first seven winters: From 1835 to 1841 inclusive, is 31° 9.

Of the next ten, from 1842 to 1851, 35° 4.

do do 1852 to 1861, 33° 1.

do do five, from 1862 to 1866, 33° 7.

Hence we see that the first period of seven years up to 1841 is 1° 7 below the main average.

The 2nd period of ten years, up to 1851, is 1° 8 above.

The 3rd period of five years, up to 1861, is 0° 5 below.

The 4th period of five years, up to 1866, is 0° 1 above.

This proves that our winters are not colder now, but, on the contrary, much warmer than those from 1835 to 1841; but they are much colder than those from 1842 to 1851, and again warmer as compared to the period of 1852 to 1861; so that there has been no regular falling off in temperature since 1835; though there has been a period of ten years from 1841 to 1851 with remarkably mild winters."

The Secretary thought that as the sudden and extreme variations were what affected us so fatally, it would be desirable to know how the extremes of the several years compared.

The Fruit Committee reported magnificent samples of Wine Sap and Newtown Pippin from Saline county, by Jas. L. Bell; and Jenetons, good, by Wm. Harris.

Vegetable Committee reported White Sprout and Peach Blow Potatoes. Ruta Baga weighing 17½ lbs. and Long Blood Beet, very large. Also Peach Blow

of the crop of 1865, without any merit, all by Gus Pauls.

Wine Committee reported Concord Wine by Wm. Harris and L. D. Votaw. Black Currant Wine from Saline county, by Jas. L. Bell, of good quality; strongly alcoholic.

Quince and Peach Preserves by Mrs. Harris—Quince very fine.

Sorghum Syrup by Wm. Harris; pure, fine color, rich.

Sorghum Syrup by G. Pauls, dark, thick, with much fecula.

Maple Sugar by L. D. Votaw; very rich, pure, fine, particularly well chrystallized. Should be sent to Paris Exhibition.

An Essay, by J. S. Seymour, was then read, on "What shall we plant to secure an income?" which was remarkable for its clear, practical character. It showed that in this soil and climate, particularly to persons of small means and with easy access to market, the strawberry, blackberry, grape and apple were the most certain crops. The Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Lawton Blackberry, Concord and Norton's Virginia Grapes. Red June, Red Astrachan, Aunt Susan's Favorite, Fall Queen, Jenetons, Wine Sap, Pryor's Red and Gilpin, had been long tried here; others were being tested but these did well. He recommended careful culture and handling—and showed that the best argument in behalf of fruit culture was in income, and showed that failure and mismanagement deterred from planting.

Dr. McPherson regretted he could not find fault with the essay.

Dr. Beale asked the fault to some apples not mentioned, the Newtown Pippin for instance.

Mr. Seymour—No other than it was not so universally successful as the others. It was with many other varieties, some were to new here to pronounce upon them fully.

An essay by a lady was handed to the Secretary to be read:—

**OUR SCENERY.**

It is denied us to enjoy the classic beauty of Grecian vales, to gaze upon the loveliness of Italian lakes, or to view the sublime heights of Alpine scenery; yet, even here, we find nature kind and generous.

In common with all earth's multitudes, we have the bending sky above us, the fresh pure air, the cheerful light of day, the blushing sunsets, the floating clouds, the shadowy rainbow, the gushing streamlets, and the sweet flowers, those gifts of God's tenderest love.

But, all our own, are the grand old forests which encircle our rural homes like benevolent guardians.

How noble they are! how proudly they lift up their lofty heads! how full they are of majestic dignity! Those hoary branches, through which the smoke once arose from the rude wigwam of the Indian—now, often mantled with wreathing clouds of steam from hurrying engines, as they rush through our smiling landscapes leaving the echo of their mighty labors reverberating among our picturesque hills.

Those hills, from gentle swelling slope to rugged height, with towering rocks and dark belts of evergreens, stretching away into the dim distance giving much of variety and character to our scenery. They catch the first beams of Aurora's wakening charms, and on them lingers the farewell light of the golden sun, as if sentient with the spirit of beauty. Here, they melt into the luxuriant meadow; there, as bold bluffs, they skirt the shores of our lovely river and cast their shadow in its glassy waves.

This river, the beautiful Meramec, is our crowning charm. I have stood upon its banks and listened to its deep tones when its angry torrent swept onward like a giant in his might. I have seen it when the moon threw her magic radiance over its silver tide, and in its chrystal depths were faithfully mirrored each of the starry hosts. I have looked upon it at early morning when the purple mists of autumn rested softly upon its calm bosom.

I have glided over its waters when every drop from the plashing oars shone brilliant as a diamond, and in the mellow light of Indian summer each wave seemed liquid amber. The drooping willows along the shores glistened as if every leaf was of living emerald; when even the pebbles below gleamed as if the dark mines had yielded their treasures to gem a fitting way to the broad Mississippi.

Then have I felt that 'each leaf-tongue of the forest, each flower-lip of the sod,' each balmy breeze and each dancing ripple was vocal with the genius of purity, peace and love."

Dr. McPherson said that this contribution was certainly encouraging and augured well for the future; this had come so promptly and with so much beauty in response to our appeal last meeting.

President announced next meeting to be held at Eureka School House. Adjourned.

WM. MUIR, Secretary.





W. C. Flagg, Esq., has our thanks for a copy of a pamphlet, containing the laws of Congress and of the State of Illinois in reference to the Agricultural College.

#### CLOSE UP THE CLUBS.

A great many clubs have been started, but not completed. We shall begin mailing our plants immediately upon the issue of this number, and desire therefore that our agents should complete their clubs immediately. New clubs can also be formed, if done at once, and the plants will be sent on receipt of the names.—With a very little trouble, any of our readers can still form a club, and get some choice fruits at no cost, to plant in the garden. But a few days are left, however, in which this work can be done. See the list of our valuable premiums. They will be sent by mail, postage prepaid. Club Agents should now keep close watch of their respective post offices. As soon as they get their plants they should set them out at once in well prepared garden soil, with fine, rich earth about the roots. With a little care every plant ought to live.

#### ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

We have received the Premium List of the Illinois State Fair for 1867. It is out early in the season. This is right. Exhibitors can now prepare fully for the exhibition. There will be less delay in getting articles to the exhibition, and there will be a much larger display, as everybody knows long beforehand what premiums will be offered and will prepare accordingly.

If the Directors of our St. Louis Fair, will follow the example of their Illinois brethren, it will be an act of wisdom and foresight. They are always dilatory in getting out their Premium List. They should issue it at once.

The Illinois State Fair will be held at Quincy, commencing on the 30th of September. The following week the great St. Louis Fair will be held. The Stock, Machines, Implements, &c., can come from Quincy by steamboat, and be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair with very little expense. It is an excellent move to have these two great Western Fairs succeed one another, and to have the means of transporting articles from the one exhibition to the other so expeditiously. We predict they will both be the greatest exhibitions ever held in the West.

**THE WEEKLY HESPERIAN.**—This is the name of a new literary paper that has been recently started in St. Louis. It possesses sterling merit. Instead of being behind its Eastern cotemporaries, it is in reality ahead of them in all respects. No one can compare the *Hesperian* with the New York and Boston literary papers, without deciding that it is in advance of them—that its reading matter is of more absorbing interest.

It is printed on fine book paper, with clear-faced, new type, and makes a splendid appearance, and it really does great credit to its enterprising proprietor.

As a home literary journal of high character it deserves a warm support, and we earnestly entreat such of our friends as are patronizing the New York weeklies, to try the *Hesperian*. It is published by Jas. W. Allen, at 610 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., at \$3 per annum, and an extra copy given for a club of ten.

#### BACKWARD SPRING.

Here it is March 30th, and not a furrow turned—nothing yet done towards putting in the spring crops. For fifteen years we do not recollect of so late a spring. A great deal of plowing and sowing has been generally done before this date. Oats are frequently sown hereabouts in February, and they yield all the better for being sown thus early. Those intending to put in oats this spring, should see that not a day is lost in putting in the seed. If there is much delay, the straw will grow so fast and rank that it will not have the strength to stand up under its load of grain, and the storms will lay the crop low. The yield from early planting is likewise much greater.

The late spring is disadvantageous to farmers generally. The work of two months will be pressed into one. Men and teams will be over-worked. The crops will not be put in with the care they otherwise would have received. But we must all make the best of it, and by good judgment and proper skill try to still produce large and paying crops.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO.

No county in Missouri is filling up more rapidly than Jefferson. And it is filling up, too, with an intelligent, enterprising class of citizens. Almost every day we hear of new accessions to her population. Lately Gen. Willard purchased a farm of about 400 acres from John Drummella, near Pevely Station, I. M. R. R., just south of the site of the old town of Herculanum. The farm contains a river front of about half a mile. Gen. Willard intends going largely into the culture of the grape and other fruits. His farm lies only 27½ miles from St. Louis, and is well adapted to fruit culture.

Capt. Wm. Walker, a gentleman of great enterprise and energy, has lately located near Bailey's Station, and is going very largely into the culture of grapes. He will also put out extensively other fruits. He is also devoting considerable attention to stock, and is introducing some of the best breeds. He purchased the celebrated thorough-bred stallion Bronx, last summer, and he will stand at the Captain's farm the present season, and the farmers of the vicinity would do well to avail themselves of the advantages of breeding to a horse of such merit.

The close proximity of Jefferson County to St. Louis; its splendid adaptability to fruit and other farming, furnish such inducements to emigrants from other States, that we must ex-

pect to see a great enhancement in the value of the lands of that County, and a rapid filling up with citizens from other States.

#### The Peach Buds.

The peach buds north of the latitude of St. Louis are generally destroyed. We understand that at Alton there are hopes of a part of a crop. Near the city of St. Louis, and particularly on old trees standing in meadows, one half of the buds are unhurt. Seedlings sustained very little damage.

Young orchards in the vicinity of St. Louis are quite seriously damaged, and will probably produce no perfect fruit, as the Curculio will take what the frost has left.

The prospects of the peach orchards on the line of the I.M.R.R., are still good, especially with trees that are four or five years planted and that occupy elevated positions. The buds are more than half killed in Southern Illinois; but if the rot and Curculios could be avoided, a fine crop would still be obtained.

On the morning of the 14th of March, at our residence, 5 miles west of St. Louis, the thermometer stood 4° below zero. This was a lower temperature than we have heard of elsewhere. This degree of cold would not have affected the buds—but for several days of warm weather, about ten days before, which had so expanded the most forward buds, as to render them an easy prey to the frost. We still have hopes of a fair crop—though reports through the papers say the crop is destroyed. We think some of our friends have been premature in their statements.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Peach buds are all killed but Hale's Early—they being sufficiently sound to make a fair crop. A. M. L.

South Pass, Ill., March 27.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Can you inform me how to destroy the Black Locust tree after it has got a thorough hold in the ground.

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER—We know of no way but by grubbing out the roots.

AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK.—J. N. Bagg, Esq., West Springfield, Mass., is engaged in preparing the "American Ayrshire Herd Book."—Those having thorough-bred Ayrshire cattle should send on their pedigrees.

#### Preserving Grape Posts.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Will you please inform me how to treat my grape posts to preserve them. I am compelled to use White Oak.—Shall I char them in the fire? By answering you will greatly oblige a GRAPE GROWER.

ANSWER.—We would recommend that you get gas tar from the city gas works. You can have barrels filled with it so as to ship it to your residence. Then take a large sheet iron boiler or a large kettle of any kind, that will hold enough gas tar for the purpose, and heat it hot. Then dip the posts in this tar, letting them stand two or three minutes in it, and you will find your posts will last several years longer than if treated by charring. Have the tar as deep in the kettle as you want the posts to stand in the ground. This application will keep out the moisture, and prevent the posts from rotting.



### Treat the Children Kindly.

Be good to the children, to all children, but especially to your own. A man once said, "I talk much with my children, but do not like to beat them—the world will do that." Yes, this trial is in store for them. It is well they know it not now. It is well they have good instruction, a good home, to fortify them. But some have not these. They are the unfortunate ones in the world. Ah, how necessary to treat our children with tenderness, and treat them so as to be able to steer safely through the contaminations of the world. Give them a good path now, a good start, and they will always think back and remember it, and in doing this, remember you, and you will be the most halloved object there. With bad treatment you will not. In such case the very dreams of your child will be against you, and that in all after life.

### Effect of An Ancient Relic.

In the excavations of the ancient cities many relics are disinterred which throw important light upon the history of music, showing that the ancients were a musical people. From this source we learn that Syria was the birth-place of music. Stringed instruments were in use in the earliest times. Among the ruins of Thebes in Egypt, a harp has been found with the strings in tolerable preservation, sufficiently so to vibrate at the touch, though the time elapsed since the last touch was given it, is 3000 years. The same string that vibrated the strange tunes of that time, gives its sound still, the same sound as though it had been sounded but yesterday. This brings the old with a terrible effect to us. The same string with the same sound! But how different the tune now, and the hands that touched it! The harp is the same, sounding as it did in the ears of those strange old Egyptians, preserved with the harp; perhaps the hands (of the mummies) touched string. So Æolian sounds bring the ancients fresh to us. We hear the sound that the Greek heard in his day, as fresh and just the same.

TO TELL THE NUMBER THAT ANY PERSON THINKS OF.—Bid the person double the number he has fixed on his mind, which done, bid him multiply the sum of them both by 5, and give you the product, which they will never refuse to do, it being so far above the number thought of, from which, if you cut off the last figure of the product, will always be a cipher or a 5, the number left will be the first thought of. As for example: let the number thought of be 26, which doubled makes 52; that multiplied by 5, produces 260; then if you take away the cipher which is in the last place, here will remain 26, the number thought of.

There are different varieties of deer, the one here represented is the black-tailed or Mule Deer, which is found in Missouri, and on the western shore of North America. It does not run at full speed, but bounds along, lifting all its feet from the ground at once. In size it exceeds the common deer.

The other varieties of deer are: The Moose, the largest of the deer kind. The Elk, which closely resembles the Moose, found in the northern parts of Europe. The Wapiti, or American Elk, a stately animal. The Reindeer of Europe, which is about three and a half feet high, and five and a half feet in length. The American Reindeer or Caribou—the Esquimaux kill great numbers for food. The Stag or Red Deer; the Fallow Deer; The Virginia Deer, the Roebuck and the Musk Deer.

### DEER.



### FROM KENTUCKY.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The supreme goddess of this world, Fashion, I believe requires of all her votaries on New Year's Day, to call on all on whose visiting list they expect to remain during the current year.

Following this custom at a late hour, and afar off, I herewith tender my compliments and congratulations on whatever of success, prosperity and happiness has fallen to your lot personally during the past year, and editorially I hope your shadow may never grow less, but like all natural shadows lengthen as time flies by. Finding in the long interval of silence that circumstances had imposed on me, that no one has stepped in to fill my place in your corps of correspondents, I turn to gather up the broken links, and commence by a hasty review of the past year, which I am bound to write down to us as an agricultural people, one of the least prosperous I have ever noted.

We have now passing over us the third year of unusual rains. In consequence of these rains the wheat crop, which had been much damaged by frosts the previous winter, was considerably sprouted before it could be stacked or threshed. Rye, oats and hay suffered from the same cause, and much clover hay rotted in the fields.

We had a redeeming corn crop; but that was, unfortunately, chiefly fed to hogs, the prices of which went down just as the market opened—carrying with them into the gulf of loss the corn crop in the pork.

This was the first sad awakening from the pleasant illusions I had always indulged, that if farmer's gains were not great, they never broke. But this season reports came like the cracking of timber in a stiff gale, and failures, suits, executions and sales came "quick, thick, and heavy as a thunder shower."

Grass has been abundant and fine, and consequently, cattle and sheep dependent on grazing pretty much, are in good condition. Still we have cause for thanksgiving. The meat houses are well filled, the cellars full of good vegetables and sorghum for which there is no market; and we make candy, pop corn and native nuts, take the place of fruit, of which we have none save what is imported—apples being quite as dear as oranges.

I cannot close this without adverting to the recent change in our labor system, for the benefit of those who have emigrated to your State from this, before the war, and perhaps look back to the old home, as the "Better Land." "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." Were you here you would find "you had changed the place but kept the pains."

Between the struggle for the old style and luxury they were accustomed to, on the part of the householder, and the determination on the part of the negro to realize his dream of freedom, which means wages without work—the whole mass of society is kept in a state of fermentation. Neither party have made up their minds to accept the actual condition of things and make the most of them, which is true philosophy—and which conviction, and action thereon can only bring peace.

HETTIE HAYFIELD.

A man is always on dangerous ground when he has more time on his hands than he knows what to do with.

### Who Wants a Knitting Machine?

That can knit hosiery of all sizes, heel and toe complete, as well as all kinds of fancy work! Can knit a pair of socks in half an hour, or a yard of plain work in ten minutes. By having one of these machines, any housekeeper can convert all the wool into knit goods, and obtain at least three times as much for them as for the wool.

Now, to any person who will make up a club of fifty subscribers, at \$2 each; or a club of seventy-five subscribers at our lowest club rates, \$1.50 each, we will present a Lamb's Family Knitting Machine, worth \$68 in St. Louis. This machine is warranted to do everything that is claimed for it. It has taken the first premiums at every Fair where it has ever been exhibited. It should be as indispensable in every family as the sewing machine. Every subscriber has now an opportunity to get one without the cost of a dollar. If he will exert himself in making up a club, the machine shall be furnished him at St. Louis free of charge, packed ready for shipment to any part of the country.

What a chance is here offered for ladies to obtain knitting machines!

The Microscope—Prof. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, at a recent meeting of the Essex Institute, said: "He would attempt to give some idea of what is meant by an enlargement of twenty thousand diameters within a fraction of which these objects are amplified. It means that their surface, or that portion of it that you see, looks four hundred million times as large as it really is. If your thumb nails were thus magnified, it would cover eighteen acres of ground."

POTATO POULTICE.—Where there is the necessity to use a poultice, no person who has once experienced the comfort of a potato poultice, will again use bread. It is light, and keeps hot a long time, can again be re-heated, and, more than all, does not moisten the garments or bed-clothes which it comes in contact with. Pare and boil the potatoes, strain, and then mash them with a fork over the fire. Put them in a bag, and apply the poultice as hot as the patient can bear it.



**PASTE FOR READY USE.**—Mucilage made from gum arabic is good for many purposes, but rather costly. A cheap kind, and better adapted for pasting unsized paper, is made of gum tragacanth. A few cents worth may be procured at a druggist's, and will last years. Place a stratum of the gum half an inch thick in the bottom and fill it two-thirds with rain-water. In a few hours it will be ready for use, and will last several weeks in hot weather without injury.

### SECESSION.

Secede from every name and kind of Saleratus except the *Best Chemical Saleratus*. This is the kind to use on every occasion, for it is always uniform and perfect and always holds out weight.

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

### MOCK TURTLE SOUP.

Boil a calf's head, a knuckle of veal, a piece of ham six or eight hours. Reserve a part of the veal for force meat balls to be added. Skim it carefully, and when the scum ceases to rise, season with salt, pepper, cloves and mace; add onions and sweet herbs, and six sliced potatoes; stew gently half an hour. Just before you take it up, add half a pint of white wine. Make balls about the size of half an egg, boil part and fry the remainder; put in a dish by themselves. For these take lean veal, pork and brains; chop fine, and season with salt, pepper or cloves, mace, sweet herbs, curry powder, with the yolk of an egg to hold it together.

### MACARONI SOUP.

Make a nice veal soup, seasoned with sweet marjoram, parsley, salt, pepper, mace, and two or three onions. Break in small pieces a quarter of a pound of macaroni, and simmer in milk and water till swelled and tender. Strain and add to the soup. To the milk, add half a pint of cream; thicken it with two spoonfuls of flour, and stir gradually into the soup, and boil a few moments before serving.

### VERMICELLI SOUP.

Make a rich soup of veal, mutton or fowls—old fowls that are not good for other purposes will do for soup. A few slices of ham will be an addition. Season with salt, butter, two onions sliced, sweet herbs, a head of celery cut small. Boil until the meat falls to pieces. Strain it, add a quarter of a pound of vermicelli which has been scalded in boiling water. Season to your taste with salt and Cayenne pepper, and let it boil five minutes. Lay two slices of bread in your tureen and pour the soup upon it.

### TO BOIL A HAM.

Soak, according to its age, twelve or twenty-four hours. Have it more than covered with cold water, and let it simmer two or three hours, and then boil an hour and a half or two hours; skim it carefully. When done, take it up and skin it neatly; dress it with cloves and spots of pepper laid on accurately. You may cut writing or tissue paper in fringe and twist around the shank bone if you like. It should be cut past the centre, nearest the hock, in very thin slices.

### FINE SAUSAGES.

Have two-thirds lean and one-third fat pork, chop very fine. Season with nine teaspoonsful of pepper, nine of salt, three of powdered sage, to every pound of meat. Add to every pan full, half a cup of sugar. Warm the meat, that you can mix it well with your hands; do up a part in small patties, with a little flour mixed with them, and the rest pack in jars. When used, do it up in small cakes and flour on the outside, and fry in butter or alone. They should not be covered or they will fall to pieces. A little cinnamon to a part of them will be a pleasant addition; the sugar is a great improvement. They should be kept where it is cool but not damp. They are very nice for breakfast.

**The Best Poultry in the United States**  
FOR SALE.—White Face Black Spanish, Brahmas, Cochins, Grey Dorkings, Golden and Silver Poland, Bolton Greys, Golden, Silver and Black Hamburgs, Bronze Turkeys, White Turkeys, Bremen Geese, and Cayuga Ducks. Any of the above, 1st Class, \$5 each regardless to number or sex. 2d Class, \$4 each. 3d Class, \$10 per trio. Also, all kinds of Pigeons, Dogs, Rabbits, Birds, and Fresh Eggs for hatching. Send stamp for further information.

Address, E. A. WENDELL,  
Box 711, Albany, N.Y.

City Poultry Yard, Nos. 208, 210 and 212 Hudson street. It

### PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS.

To any person sending us the names of Four Subscribers and Six Dollars, we will send postage prepaid, Two Dozen Plants of the SAINT LOUIS RASPBERRY, or Two Dozen Plants of DOOLITTLE'S IMPROVED BLACK CAP RASPBERRY, or SIX well rooted CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

To any person sending a Club of Ten and FIFTEEN DOLLARS, we will send free, THREE TIMES the number of any one of the above Premiums, or ALL THREE of the abovenamed Premiums, as the Agent may choose.

To any person sending us a Club of FIFTY Subscribers at Two Dollars each, we will deliver, suitably packed at any express office or other place in St. Louis, one of WILLCOX & GIBBS' splendid FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, worth \$58.

Or, for Seventy-five Subscribers, at our lowest club rates, viz., \$1.50 each, we offer the same Premium.

The WILLCOX & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, is one of the most popular in the country; is very simple and strong, uses a straight needle, runs very light, and is warranted in all respects.

### ANOTHER SPLENDID PREMIUM.

We offer as an additional Premium, one of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, worth in St. Louis, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with glass cloth presser, hemmer, braider and corder, all complete and warranted, to any person who will send us Seventy-five Subscribers at our lowest club rates, viz., \$1.50 each. Or the same premium to the getter up of a club of Fifty, at \$2 each. Here is a chance for every one to get a No. 1 Sewing Machine, at a cheaper rate than ever before offered. We are determined to offer such inducements that the *Rural World* shall circulate in the family of every reading farmer in the West.

If any agent fails to make up his club to the full size, he can send on such names as he can get, and the balance in money, and the Sewing Machine will be delivered to him or her. Here is a good chance for doing good and being well rewarded for it.

### PREMIUM IN TREES AND PLANTS.

There are many who wish to plant Fruit Trees and Small Fruits. To such we will say, that we will pack, and deliver at any Express or other office in St. Louis, the following special assortment of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits, upon their sending to us the names of Thirty Subscribers, at \$1.50 each. This assortment will fill the requirements of a small family.

25 apple trees, best early and late.  
6 peach " " "  
6 dwarf pear, " "  
6 grape vines, 3 varieties.  
12 currants, 2 varieties.  
12 gooseberries.  
12 Lawton blackberries.  
12 Doolittle raspberries.  
12 St. Louis "  
50 strawberries assorted.

It is not necessary that those who compose a club should receive their papers at the same Post-office.

Clubs can at any time be enlarged. Single subscribers who remit \$2 for their subscriptions, can afterwards send the names of three more subscribers and four more dollars, and thus form a club of four for six dollars.

Be careful to give the name of the post-office for each subscriber.

## St. Louis Wholesale Market.

Corrected for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, by

**SHRYOCK & ROWLAND,**

Successors to W. P. & L. R. Shryock,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

And Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, 210 Levee and 216 Commercial St., St. Louis. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and General Merchandise.

**April 1, 1867.**

Cotton—25c to 27 ¢ lb.

Tobacco—Lugs, \$2.75 to 3.60 ¢ 100 lbs.

Shipping leaf, \$6.50 to 12.00.

Manufacturing leaf, \$10.00 to 35.00.

Hemp—Hackled tow, \$275 ¢ ton.

Medium, \$165 @ 200.

Lead—\$8.75 ¢ 100 lbs.

Hides—Dry salt, 16c; Green do. 9½ ¢ lb.

Drv flint, 19c to 20 ¢ lb.

Hay—\$25.00 @ 27.00 ¢ ton.

Wheat—Spring, \$2.25 to 2.40, ¢ bush.

Winter, \$3.00 to 3.25 ¢ bus.

Corn—95c to \$1 ¢ bus. firm with large sales.

Oats—70c to 72 ¢ bus.

Barley—Spring, 1.25. Fall, 2.05, active and advancing.

Flour—Fine, \$8 to 8.50 ¢ bbl.

Superfine, \$10 to 11.00 ¢ bbl.

XX, \$13.00 to 15 00 ¢ bbl.

Ex. Family, \$16.00 to 17.00 ¢ bbl.

Butter—Cooking, 15c to 20; table, 31 to 38, ¢ lb.

Eggs—17c, ¢ doz., shipper's count.

Beans—Navy, \$3.60 @ 3.80, ¢ bus.

Castor, \$2.00 ¢ bus.

Potatoes—\$90 to \$1.10 ¢ bus., stock very light.

Salt—per bbl. \$3.20. G. A., sack, 2.50 to 2.60

Onions—\$6.50 per bbl. Scarce.

Dried Fruit—Apples, \$2.00 to 2.60 ¢ bus.

Peaches, \$3.50 to \$5 ¢ bus.

Cranberries—\$14.00 per bbl.

Corn Brooms—\$1.50 to 3.50 per doz.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 25c to 27 ¢ lb.

Tea, \$1.25 to 2.00 ¢ lb.

Sugar, N. O., 14c to 14½ ¢ lb.

Crushed & Refined, 16½ ¢ lb.

Molasses, N.O., 80c ¢ gal.

Choice Syrups, \$1.35 to 1.70, ¢ gal.

Soap—Palm, 7½ ¢ lb.

Ex. Family, 9½ ¢ lb.

Castile, 14c ¢ lb.

Candles—16c to 22 ¢ lb.

Lard Oil—\$1.10 @ 1.15 ¢ gal.

Coal Oil—50c ¢ gal.

Tallow—9½ ¢ lb.

Beeswax, 30c to 35 ¢ lb.

Green Apples—Choice Jenetons, \$5 @ 6 50, ¢ bbl

## NEW BOOKS!

FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS AND  
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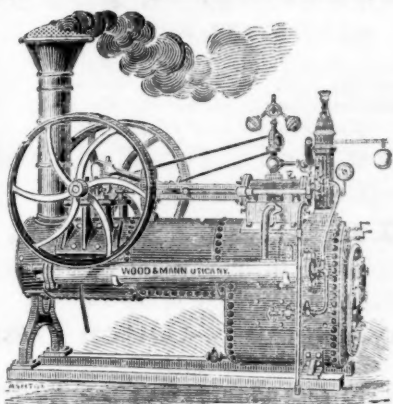
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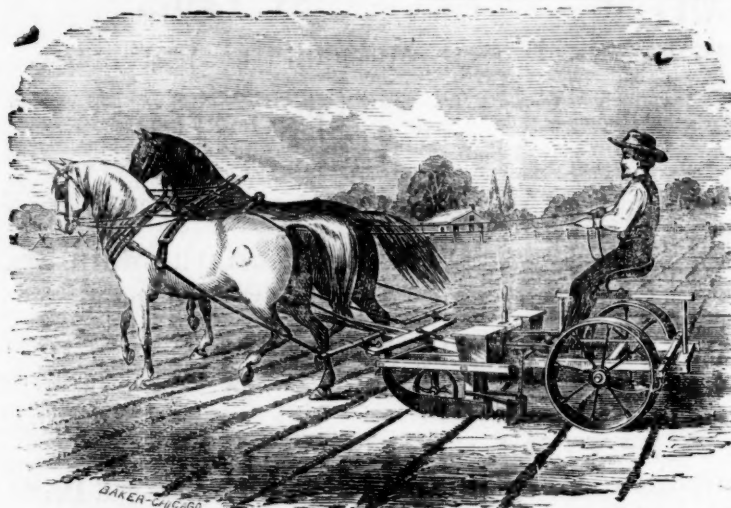
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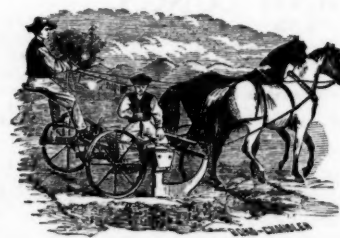
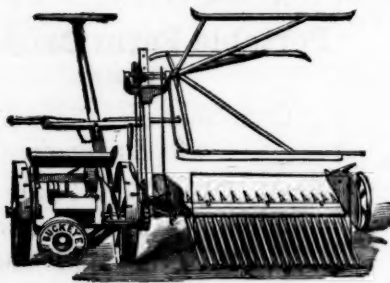
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